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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/511,370	10/14/2004	Helmut Tiesler-Wittig	DE 020095	8700	
24737	7590 08/03/2006		EXAMINER		
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS P.O. BOX 3001			DONG, DALEI		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 1		.0	2879		
				DATE MAIL ED. 00/02/2006	

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summany	10/511,370	TIESLER-WITTIG, HELMUT				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Dalei Dong	2879				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	. the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		•				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 Oc	ctober 2004.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 14 October 2004 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the confidence of t	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) △ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. △ Certified copies of the priority documents 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) A) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date						
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/2004, 4/2005. 		ate atent Application (PTO-152)				
S. Patent and Trademark Office						

Application/Control Number: 10/511,370 Page 2

Art Unit: 2879

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:

- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
- (2) if an article, its method of making;
- (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
- (4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
- (5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Art Unit: 2879

3. Claims 1, 2, 4 and 6-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,646,471 to Schöller.

Regarding to claim 1, Schöller discloses in Figure 1, a gas-discharge lamp having a discharge vessel (1), two electrodes (3 and 4), a cap (20), an outer envelope (10), and a filling in the discharge vessel (1) comprising a metal halide (see column 3, lines 48-52), characterized in that the outer envelope (10) is partially coated with an optical compensating filter (11, 12 and 13) of a color complementary to the color of the metal halide.

Regarding to claim 2, Schöller discloses in Figure 1, the compensating filter (11, 12 and 13) is applied in that region of the outer envelope (10) that is the bottom region of the outer envelope (10) when the lamp is fitted and operating.

Regarding to claim 4, Schöller discloses in Figure 1, the compensating filter (11, 12 and 13) comprises an absorption filter (see column 4, lines 15-22).

Regarding to claim 6, Schöller discloses in Figure 1, the compensating filter (11, 12 and 13) is applied in that region of the outer envelope (10) that, in a lamp which is fitted and operating, is adjacent that region of the discharge vessel (1) in which the non-gaseous proportion of the metal halide is situated.

Application/Control Number: 10/511,370

Art Unit: 2879

Regarding to claim 7, please note that the claimed method steps are product by process limitations. Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of product. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Page 4

Furthermore, it is well established that a claimed apparatus cannot be distinguished over the prior art by a process limitation. Consequently, absent a showing of an obvious difference between the claimed product and the prior art, the subject product-by-process claim limitation is not afforded patentable weight (see MPEP 2113).

Regarding to claim 8, Schöller discloses in Figure 1, a lighting unit, particularly for vehicle headlights, (see column 1, lines 40-54).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

⁽a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Application/Control Number: 10/511,370 Page 5

Art Unit: 2879

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,646,471 to Schöller in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,039,912 to Van Vliet.

Regarding to claim 3, Schöller discloses in Figure 1, a gas-discharge lamp having a discharge vessel (1), two electrodes (3 and 4), a cap (20), an outer envelope (10), and a filling in the discharge vessel (1) comprising a metal halide (see column 3, lines 48-52), characterized in that the outer envelope (10) is partially coated with an optical compensating filter (11, 12 and 13) of a color complementary to the color of the metal halide.

However, Schöller does not disclose that the compensating filter comprises an interference filter.

Van Vliet teaches in Figure 1, a gas-discharge lamp having an interference filter (15) for the purpose of achieving the desired radiation.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilize the interference filter of Van Vliet for the gas discharge lamp of Schöller in order to achieve the desired radiation.

6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,646,471 to Schöller in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,111,105 to Yamamoto.

Regarding to claim 5, Schöller discloses in Figure 1, a gas-discharge lamp having a discharge vessel (1), two electrodes (3 and 4), a cap (20), an outer envelope (10), and a filling in the discharge vessel (1) comprising a metal halide (see column 3, lines 48-52),

characterized in that the outer envelope (10) is partially coated with an optical compensating filter (11, 12 and 13) of a color complementary to the color of the metal halide.

However, Schöller does not disclose an additional optical filter provided for color shifting purposes.

Yamamoto teaches in Figures 2 and 3, a lamp having a optical filter (8) for providing for color shifting purposes (see column 2, lines 1-18) for the purpose of achieving desired color so when the passing vehicle coming from the opposite direction that the other driver is not dazed by the glare of the headlight.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilize the optical filter of Yamamoto for the gas discharge lamp of Schöller in order to achieve desired color so when the passing vehicle coming from the opposite direction that the other driver is not dazed by the glare of the headlight.

Conclusion

- 7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
 - U.S. Patent No. 4,307,315 to Meulemans.
 - U.S. Patent No. 4,864,180 to English.
 - U.S. Patent No. 5,587,626 to Parham.
 - U.S. Patent No. 6,015,592 to Mifune.

Application/Control Number: 10/511,370 Page 7

Art Unit: 2879

U.S. Patent No. 6,411,021 to Izawa.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dalei Dong whose telephone number is (571)272-2370. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 A.M. to 5 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimeshkumar Patel can be reached on (571)272-2457. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

D.D. July 27, 2006

> Dalei Dong Patent Examiner Art Unit 2879